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|--|---|
| 13. Lamellae subdistant.
Lamellae densely crowded. | <i>P. torulosus</i> Fr.
<i>P. cantherelloides</i> Mont.* |
| 14. Pileus squamulose, fibrillose or pruinose.
Pileus glabrous. | 15.
19. |
| 15. Pileus white or pale yellow.
Pileus brownish. | 16.
18. |
| 16. Pileus with a gelatinous upper stratum.
Pileus not gelatinous above. | <i>P. angustatus</i> Berk.
17. |
| 17. Pileus white; lamellae white.
Pileus pale yellow; lamellae fulvous. | <i>P. Wrightii</i> B. & C.*
<i>P. xylopodius</i> (Lev.) Fr.* |
| 18. Pileus tomentose, 5-7 cm., subsessile.
Pileus pruinose, becoming white when dry.
Pileus furfuraceous, 2 cm.; stipe dilated above. | <i>P. alliaceus</i> B. & C.
<i>P. dealbatus</i> Berk.
<i>P. stipticus</i> (Bull.) Fr. |
| 19. Pileus very glabrous; stipe dilated below; lamellae yellowish.
Pileus glabrous; stipe merely a prolongation of the pileus, hairy at base. | <i>P. stipticus gutturosus</i> Mont.
<i>P. betulinus</i> Pk. |
| 20. Pileus tomentose or pulverulent.
Pileus glabrous, striate, cervinous, cespitose. | 21.
<i>P. eugrammus</i> (Mont.) Fr.* |
| 21. Lamellae covered by a veil when young.
Lamellae not covered by a veil. | <i>P. operculatus</i> B. & C.
22. |
| 22. Pileus gray; lamellae dark ferruginous.
Pileus reddish; lamellae blackish-brown. | <i>P. salicinus</i> Pk.
<i>P. nigrifolius</i> Pk. |

Panus farinaceus Schum. of Ellis & Everhart's North American Fungi, No. 2502, is *Pleurotus atro-caeruleus griseus* Pk. Reg. Rept. 44: 35.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

A NEW ARABIS FROM GEORGIA

BY ROLAND M. HARPER

In the summer of 1901 I collected in the coastal plain of Georgia a few fruiting specimens of an *Arabis* which seemed to be undescribed. Wishing to see more complete material, I turned some seed of it over to the New York Botanical Garden, and the plants growing from these seeds have just flowered for the first time. The species may now be characterized as follows, all of the description except that of the fruit being drawn from living specimens:

* Known from tropical America only.

Arabis Georgiana

Biennial. Stems erect, 3-5 dm. tall, with few erect branches mostly from the base, terete, purplish-tinged, minutely hirsute below, glabrous or nearly so above: basal leaves oblanceolate, coarsely toothed, 6-8 cm. long, forming a flat rosette; cauline leaves sessile, half-clasping by a cordate or subsagittate base, bright green on both surfaces, the lower surfaces and margins sparsely pubescent with both simple and forked hairs; the lower leaves oblong-lanceolate, coarsely toothed about the middle, about 5 cm. long, the upper much reduced and relatively narrower: racemes loose, terminal, becoming 3-4 dm. long in fruit: pedicels ascending (both in flower and fruit), becoming 1 cm. long at maturity, only the lowest subtended by bracts: sepals equal, ovate, acute, concave, narrowly scarious-margined, very sparsely pubescent with simple and forked hairs towards the tips, 4 mm. long: petals oblanceolate, obtuse, spreading above, 9-10 mm. long by 1.5 mm. wide, pure white: longer stamens 7 mm. long: style 1 mm. long, as thick as the ovary and stigma: pods narrowly linear, flattened, 1.5 mm. wide and 6-7 cm. long at maturity, erect or nearly so, the valves 1-nerved: seeds in a single row, brown, narrowly wing-margined.

This species seems most nearly related to *A. patens* Sull. and *A. hirsuta* (L.) Scop. (or its American representative), but differs from both in its longer pods. From the former it differs also in the glabrous upper surface of the leaves and upper portion of the stem, and in its erect pods; and from the latter in its larger flowers and evident style.

Collected in shady woods at the top of the high bank of the Chattahoochee River below Omaha, Stewart County, Georgia (in the Cretaceous region), on the afternoon of July 18, 1901 (no. 1091). Plants raised from seed in New York were in full flower at the end of April, 1903.

This seems to be the first *Arabis* reported from the coastal plain of the eastern United States, with the exception of *A. Virginica* (L.) Trel. (*A. Ludoviciana* Meyer), which, however, is only a weed in the coastal plain, and, besides, has been regarded by many authors as belonging to another genus.